

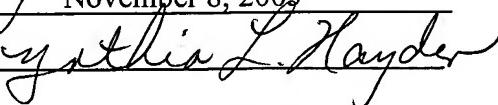


Code: AP.PRE.REQ

PTO/SB/33 (07-05)

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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional) ITL.1016US (P16703)
<p>I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]</p> <p>on <u>November 8, 2005</u></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Typed or printed name <u>Cynthia L. Hayden</u></p>		<p>Application Number 10/629,127</p> <p>Filed July 29, 2003</p> <p>First Named Inventor Chris E. Barns et al.</p> <p>Art Unit 2822</p> <p>Examiner Khanh B. Duong</p>

Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.

The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).

Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.

I am the

applicant/inventor.

assignee of record of the entire interest.

See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.
(Form PTO/SB/96)

attorney or agent of record.

Registration number 28,994


Timothy N. Trop

Typed or printed name

(713) 468-8880

Telephone number

attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.

November 8, 2005

Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34

Date

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required.
Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.

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This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Applicant:

Chris E. Barns et al.

§

Art Unit: 2822

Serial No.: 10/629,127

§

Examiner: Khanh B. Duong

Filed: July 29, 2003

§

Docket: ITL.1016US
P16703For: Preventing Silicide Formation at
the Gate Electrode in a Replacement
Metal Gate Technology

§

Assignee: Intel Corporation

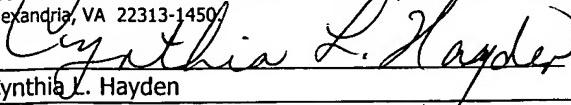
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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF
PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Sir:

Pre-appeal review is respectfully requested in this case because the asserted operation suggested in the last office action is impossible. Given this fact, the rejection should be reconsidered.

As shown below, Figure 7 from the reference is modified to indicate the deposition of the layer 72 which, the Examiner indicates in the advisory action, is the reason for the maintenance of the rejection. The reason for doing this is that the layer which is blanket deposited is never shown, only the results after additional processing is shown in Figure 8. Thus, in Figure 7, it is shown how the layer 72 would necessarily have looked as blanket deposited. See column 4, lines 9 and 10. This would be followed by a chemical mechanical planarization step which the Examiner suggests is selective. However, to remove the hard mask 52, that so-called selective step would have to remove all the material shown in hatching in the figure above. Thus, not only

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Cynthia L. Hayden

is the hard mask 52 removed, but a large portion of the layer 72 is removed, namely, the portion of the layer over and along the sides of the layer 52. Thus, there is no way to say that that mechanical polishing process is selective of the hard mask over the layer 72. If it were, no etching would ever occur.

Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection is untenable and should be reconsidered.

To the extent there is some argument that the claim may also read on a stripping process, it is noted that stripping is referred to in column 4, lines 17-20. However, this is only applied if "such a process is not used." Then, the remaining portion of layer 52/152 is stripped, exposing the poly 30 in the gate. Obviously, such a process is the blanket deposition of the nitride 72. In other words, it is saying that if you do not do that, then the only way to expose the gate 30 is to simply strip off the layers 52 and 152. Clearly, such stripping cannot be selective because it takes the material 152 and 52 off equally and no layer 72 would ever have been used.

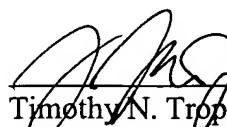
The argument in the advisory action that the sidewall spacers 72 remain after the removal process is incorrect. Some portion of them remains but, as pointed out above, a substantial portion of them was removed. If this were not so, there would have been no way to remove the mask which would have been protected by the overlying portion of the layer 72.

While it is conceded that any stripping process might be selective, there is no basis to believe that any stripping process in the cited reference was selective of a hard mask over the spacer.

Therefore, reconsideration would be appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 8, 2005



Timothy N. Trop, Reg. No. 28,994
TROP, PRUNER & HU, P.C.
8554 Katy Freeway, Ste. 100
Houston, TX 77024
713/468-8880 [Phone]
713/468-8883 [Fax]

Attorneys for Intel Corporation

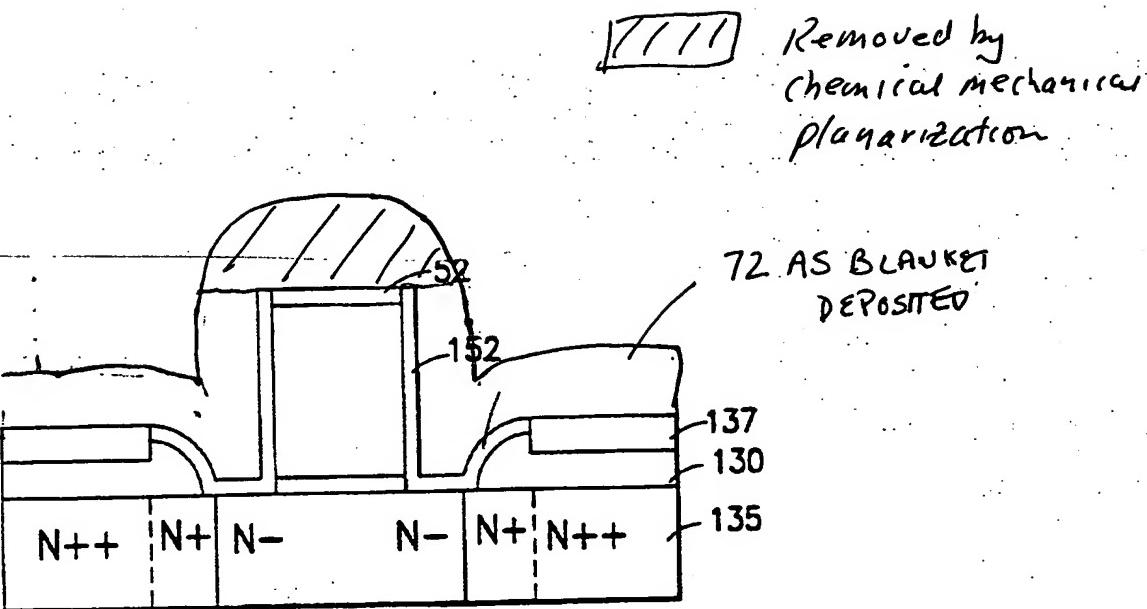


FIG.7

Lee '530 MODIFIED